

stem, which is swollen chiefly in the upper two-thirds of its length and filled with a sort of marrow or tender flesh, which forms excellent food for cattle. The leaves are very long and broad and constitute a considerable part of the crop. The stem grows 5 feet or more high, with a diameter of 3 to 4 inches in the thickest part. The marrow kale, like the thousand-headed cabbage, has the disadvantage of being sensitive to cold, and the crop must be gathered before severe cold sets in. At the end of summer and all through the autumn the leaves are cut and given to cattle. At the commencement of hard weather, when the leaves are all cut, the stems are taken up and stored in an outhouse or shed, where they will be free from frost, and in this way they will keep all through the winter." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2037. BRASSICA OLERACEA ACEPHALA.**

**Kale.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Red marrow." (See No. 2036.)

**2038. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Extra selected earliest Erfurt dwarf," northern grown. (See No. 2039.)

**2039. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Very early Erfurt." Very good; southern grown. "A very early, very distinct, and really valuable variety, but difficult to keep true to name. It is somewhat under middle height and has a rather short stem. Leaves oblong, entire, of rounded outline, scarcely undulated, and of a peculiar light grayish-green tint, which, added to their shape and rather erect position, gives the plant some resemblance to the sugar-loaf cabbage. The head, which is white, compact, and fine-grained, forms quickly and keeps firm for a long time. When exposed to the sun it soon acquires a violet tint." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2040. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Alleaume dwarf, very early." "An exceedingly dwarf and very early variety. The stem is so short that the head appears almost to rest on the ground, like that of the early dwarf Erfurt cauliflower. From this variety, however, it differs entirely in the appearance of the leaves, which are broad, undulated at the margin, and generally twisted. The head forms very quickly, but soon grows out of shape if it is not cut in time." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2041. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Imperial." Extra early sort grown about Paris. "This handsome variety very much resembles the dwarf Erfurt, but it is of a darker green color and larger in all its parts. It is an early kind, with a fine, white, broad, firm head, and remarkable for the regularity of its growth, and productiveness. When grown true to name it is certainly one of the best varieties of cauliflower." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2042. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Maltese." A sort deserving of being more widely known than at present, according to Vilmorin. "It is characterized by its comparatively short stem, leaves with little scallops on the edges, dark green or almost slate color, hardy. It is cultivated so as to produce during the late summer and the autumn. It thrives perfectly both in the gardens and in the open field, provided, however, the land is properly irrigated. The head is large and fine, and appears more white in contrast with the deep green of the foliage." (*Vilmorin.*)

**2043. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**

**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Chambourey mammoth." Half early.